

# 2004

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in cooperation with  
The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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**Ernie Fletcher**  
Governor

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC PROTECTION CABINET  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

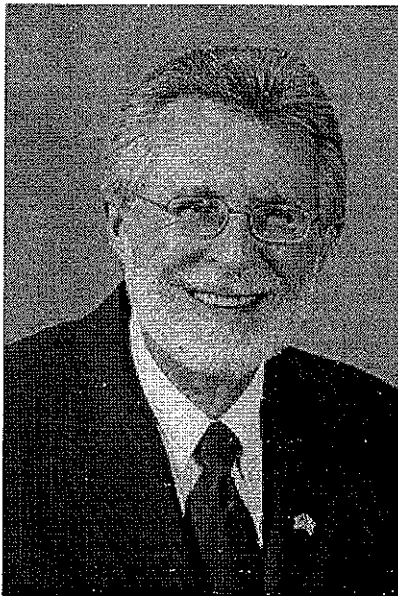
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**Stephen L. Morrison**  
Executive Director



Dear Fellow Kentuckian:

One of the principal tasks of the Kentucky Department of Labor is to assist employers to reduce injury and illness in the workplace. While they may never be fully eradicated, we can do a better job of preventing them if we know where they occur and their incidence rate.

This survey is a useful tool in that it catalogues injury and illness incidence rates by industry so we are all able to focus our efforts to improve safety and health in the workplace. It, also, provides a helpful check on our past efforts.

We owe our thanks to the Kentucky employers who provided the information for this 2004 Annual Survey. It will enable you to rate your organization against statistics for your industry to determine the effectiveness of your safety and health program.

The Kentucky Department of Labor's Office of Occupational Safety and Health can be a willing and helpful partner in assisting you to create a safer and healthier workplace. Please call on us.

Sincerely,

Philip J. Anderson  
Commissioner of Labor

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## INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the requirements of Kentucky's Occupational Safety and Health law (Kentucky Revised Statutes, Chapter 338), the Kentucky Department of Labor Collects, compiles, and analyzes injury and illness statistics. This is accomplished through a Federal/State survey program conducted jointly by the Kentucky Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The data was collected using a mandatory survey form that was mailed to 4,100 Kentucky employers in private industries, state and local government agencies. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farm employers with fewer than eleven employees, and federal government agencies. The data for mining operations in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining as well as data for railroad transportation are provided for this publication by other federal agencies.

Throughout this publication, reference will be made to the incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses for five categories listed below. Unless otherwise noted, the incidence rate represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers.

The five categories are:

- **TOTAL RECORDABLE CASES**-the sum of rates for nonfatal cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction and other recordable cases.
- **TOTAL CASES WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, JOB TRANSFER, OR RESTRICTION (DART RATE)**-the sum of rates for cases with days away from work and cases with job transfer or restriction.
- **CASES WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**-the rate of cases with days away from work
- **CASES WITH JOB TRANSFER OR RESTRICTION**-the rate of cases with job transfer or restriction
- **OTHER RECORDABLE CASES**-the rate of cases listed as other recordable cases. This category includes cases where the employee received medical treatment beyond first aid and any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum.

**Note on industry classifications:** Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data. Users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry categories and the results from previous years.

## **SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS**

- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector occurred at a rate of 6.1 per 100 full-time workers in Kentucky. This is a decline of 5% from the rate in the year 2003 of 6.4.
- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the public sector, which includes both state and local government operations, occurred at a rate of 5.4 per 100 full-time workers. This rate decreased by 17% compared to the rate of 6.5 recorded in the year 2003.
- The count of injuries and illnesses that required days away from work, job transfer, or restriction decreased for the public sector but the private sector remained the same. The public sector reported 4,500 cases compared to 6,300 in 2003. This is a decrease of 29%. The private sector reported 40,100 compared to 40,300 for the year 2003.
- Local government represents city government, county government, police, fire and board of education employees. The incidence rate for total cases decreased by 22% when comparing the 2003 rate of 7.2 to the 2004 rate of 5.6.
- State government represents state owned hospitals, colleges, prisons, state police, state parks and other state government operations. The incidence rate of 5.0 for total cases for this group compared to a rate of 5.2 for the year 2003 shows a decline of 4%.
- Of the 84,000 cases reported to the survey 5% were illnesses representing 4,300 cases. Illnesses are cases involving skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, poisoning, or other illnesses such as heat stroke, welding flash, bloodborne pathogenic diseases, and other abnormal conditions resulting from an event in the work environment.
- Data on worker characteristics for the private sector indicate that 56% of the injuries occurred to individuals between the ages of 25-44.
- A total of 63% of the cases in the private sector occurred to men.
- The most often reported length of service on the job for private sector employees is 1 to 5 years.
- Nursing aids, orderlies, and attendants experienced the most injuries in the private sector.

## INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATE

The following table contains a list of the most hazardous industries based on the total case rate recorded in 2004. Joining the hazardous list for this year are the utilities sector in local government, textile product mills, building material and garden equipment and supply dealers, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector and waste management and remediation services. Nursing and residential care facilities have recorded the most injuries and illnesses in 2003 and 2004. The industries are based on the industry classification system contained in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition.

### RANKING OF INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATE, ALL INDUSTRIES, KENTUCKY, 2004 MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

<u>NAICS CODE</u>	<u>INDUSTRY DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>INCIDENCE RATE</u>
623	NURSING AND RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES	19.4
622	HOSPITALS (STATE GOVERNMENT)	17.0
22	UTILITIES SECTOR (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)	13.7
314	TEXTILE PRODUCT MILLS	13.6
444	BUILDING MATERIAL & GARDEN EQUIP & SUPPLY DEALERS	12.8
337	FURNITURE & RELATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	12.1
336	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	11.2
332	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	11.2
11	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING SECTOR	11.2
562	WASTE MANAGEMENT & REMEDIATION SERVICES	11.1

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES BY CASE  
TYPE, KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES**

INDUSTRY	TOTAL CASES <sup>1</sup>		DART CASES <sup>2</sup>		OTHER RECORDABLE CASES	
	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
Private Sector <sup>3</sup>	6.1	4.8	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.3
Agriculture, Forestry Fishing & Hunting <sup>3</sup>	11.2	6.4	6.0	3.7	5.2	2.7
Mining	6.6	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.2	1.5
Construction	6.9	6.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0
Manufacturing	8.8	6.6	5.3	3.6	3.5	3.0
Wholesale Trade	5.4	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.8
Retail Trade	5.2	5.3	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.6
Transportation & Warehousing	6.5	7.3	3.8	4.9	2.7	2.4
Utilities	3.9	5.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.7
Information	3.1	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.9
Finance & Insurance	-	.9	-	0.3	-	0.6
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	3.6	3.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.8
Management of companies Administrative & Support	-	2.7	-	1.5	-	1.2
Waste Mgt & Remediation	5.8	3.7	2.5	2.2	3.3	1.5
Education Services	2.3	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.5
Health Care & Social Asst	8.1	6.2	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6.4	5.9	2.0	3.1	4.4	2.9
Accommodation & Food	4.3	4.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.8
Other Services	4.3	3.2	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Because of rounding the dart rate and other recordable rate may not sum to total cases.

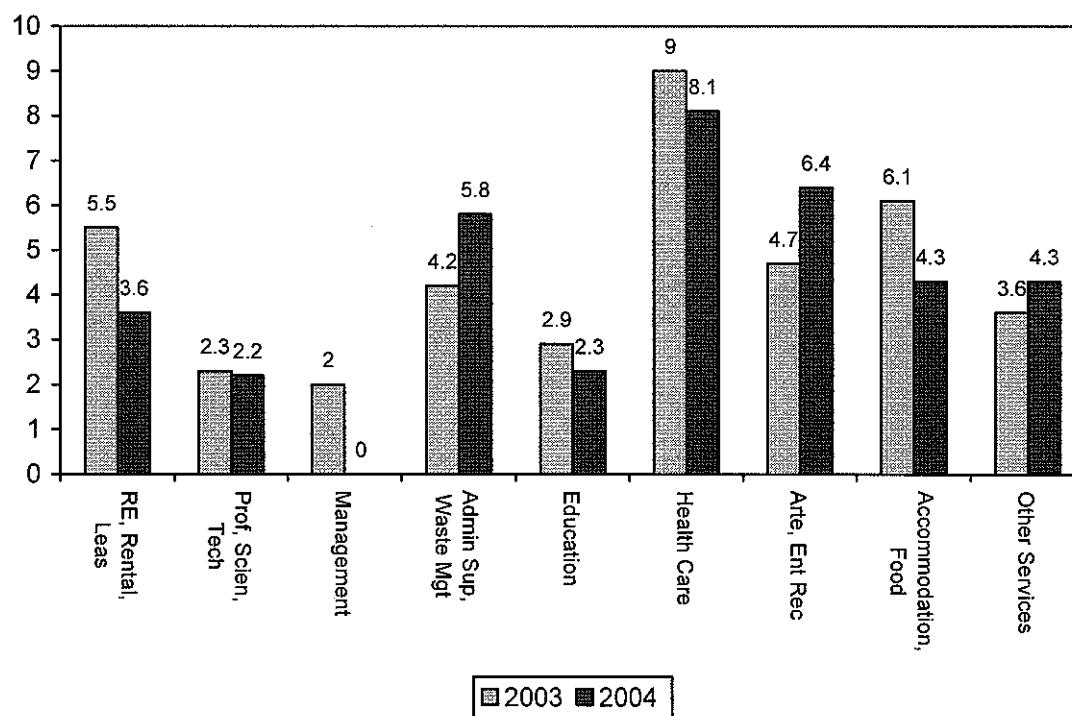
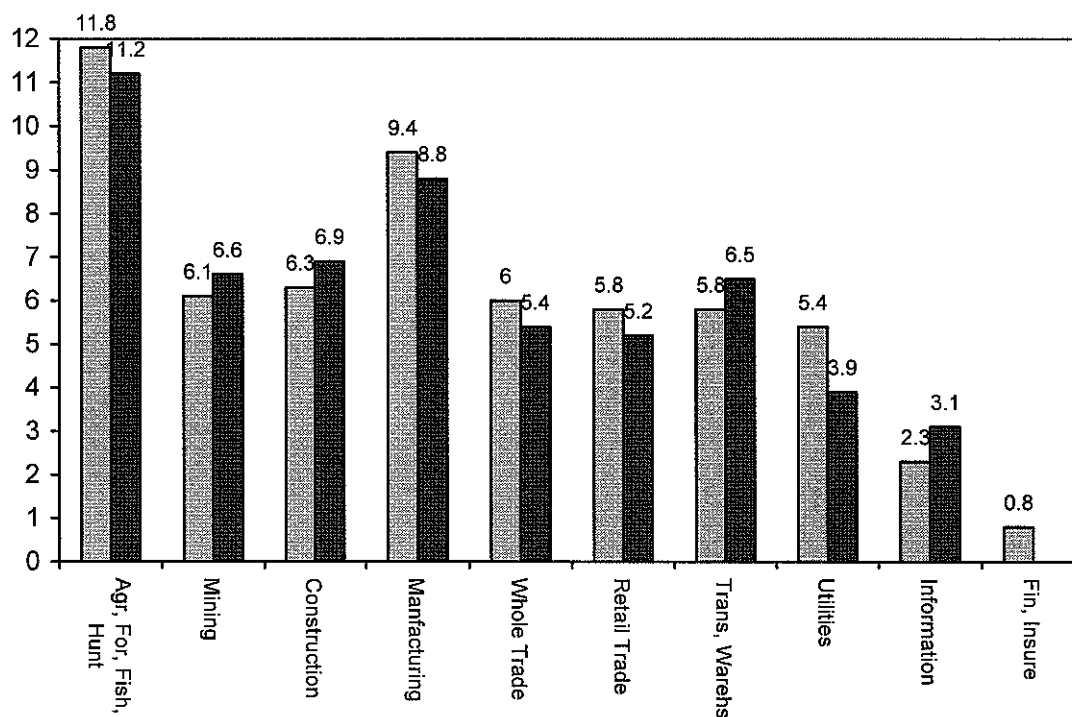
<sup>2</sup> DART- cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

The rate for Kentucky is significantly higher than the national rate in the following sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting; mining; professional, scientific, & technical services; and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services.



# INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE COMPARISON 2003 - 2004



## **ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR**

### **AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING**

This sector posted the highest incidence rate at 11.2. It was the highest for the year 2003 also. There were 700 cases reported for the 5,900 employees working in this sector. The number of cases remained the same as last year but the number of employees increased causing a slight decrease in the rate.

### **MINING**

The data for mine operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The data for oil and gas extraction are collected through the survey and are included in the mining division total. The total case rate for this group is 6.6 representing 1,500 cases for the 19,100 people employed. A 15% increase in the number of cases with only a 3% increase in employment caused the rate to increase from 6.1 to 6.6 in this sector.

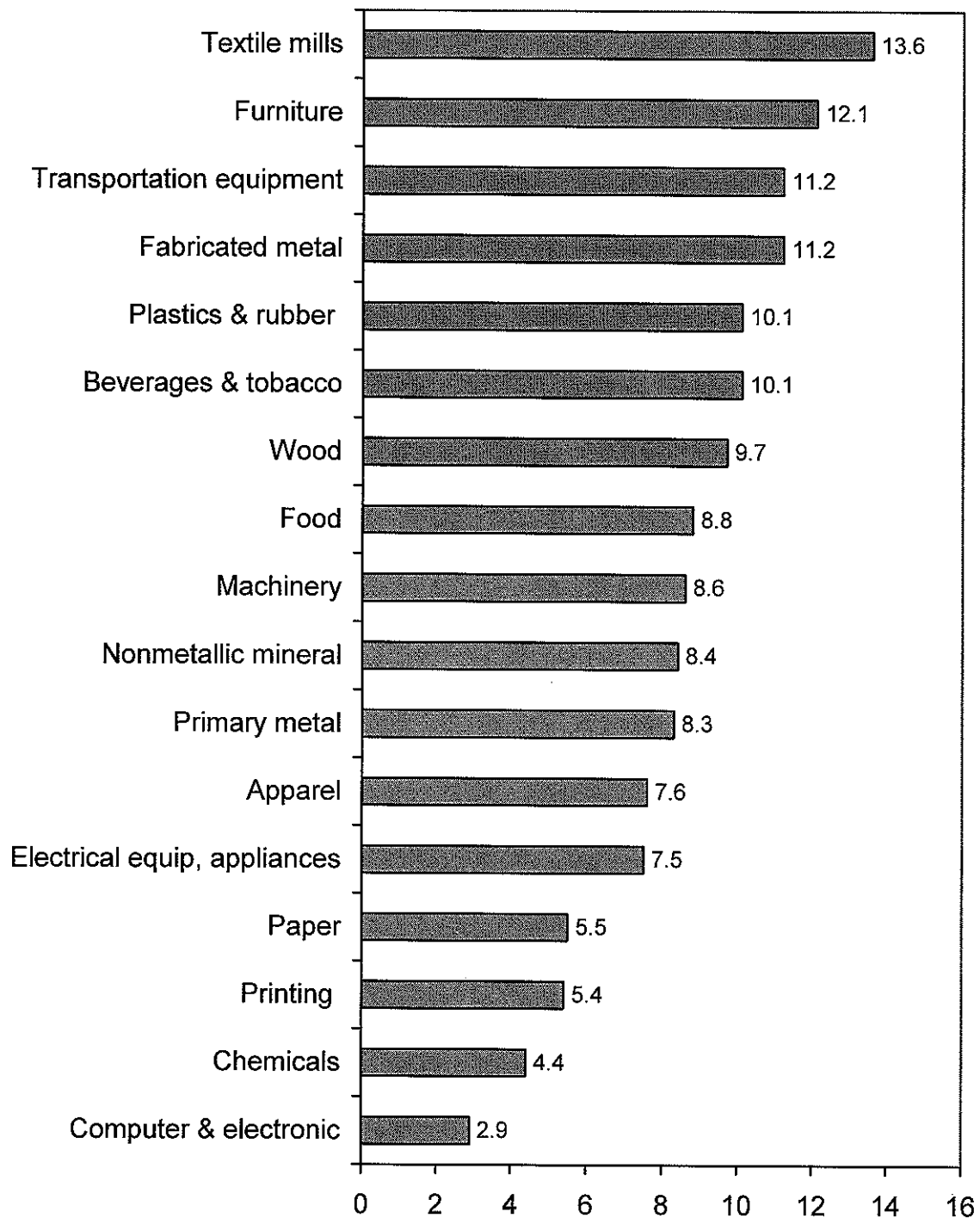
### **CONSTRUCTION**

The highest rate of 10.4 posted in this sector belongs to the highway, street, and bridge construction industry group. This is almost twice the rate of 5.3 recorded for this group in the year 2003. The roofing contractor industry group recorded the second highest rate of 10.1. Although this rate is high, it is a reduction of 17% from the rate for roofing contractors recorded in 2003 of 12.2. The construction sector reported 5,100 cases among the 83,200 people employed in 2004. The number of cases reported in this group increased by 6% over the count recorded in 2003 with the employment remaining constant. The rate increased from 6.3 to 6.9 for the construction sector.

### **MANUFACTURING**

Workers in this sector reported 28% of all cases reported in 2004. However, the employment is only 16% of the total for the state. In 2003 the most hazardous 3-digit level division for manufacturing was transportation equipment with a rate of 14.2. This year the rate for this group declined 21% to post a rate of 11.2. Beverages and tobacco products had the second highest rate in 2003 of 13.0. This group is now showing a rate of 10.1 representing a decline of 22%. The industry reporting the highest incidence rate in the year 2004 was textile product mills with a rate of 13.6. The lowest rate of 2.9 was recorded by computer and electronic products. A ranking of all manufacturing industries is on the following page.

**INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES FOR  
TOTAL CASES BY TYPE OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY**



## WHOLESALE TRADE

An increase in the number of hours and a decrease in the number of cases resulted in a drop in the rate of 34% for the durable goods category. The nondurable goods posted an increase in rate from 6.1 to 7.5. The number of cases increased by 16% but the employment remained steady. Wholesale electronic markets and agents, and brokers decreased in cases, employment, and rate.

## RETAIL TRADE

The highest rate for this category belongs to building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers. The rate increased from 6.6 in the year 2003 to 12.8 in the year 2004. There were 1,100 cases last year compared to 2,000 for 2004. The lowest rate at 1.2 in this group belongs to health and personal care stores. In this sector there were 9,000 injuries reported for 211,700 employees for an incidence rate of 5.2.

## TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

The air transportation group recorded the highest incidence rate of 8.3 in this category. This rate is a decrease from the rate recorded for this group in the year 2003 of 8.7. The data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

## UTILITIES

The rate for the utilities group decreased from 5.4 in the year 2003 to 3.9 for the year 2004. The employment was the same in both years. The number of cases decreased from 300 to 200 affecting the rate. Electric power generation and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water, sewage and other systems are included in this sector.

## INFORMATION

Injuries increased but employment declined in this sector from 2003 to 2004. The rate went from 2.3 to 3.1 which is an increase of 35%. The industries within this sector include publishing newspapers or books, motion picture and sound recording, radio and television broadcasting, internet publishing and services such as news syndicates and libraries.

## FINANCE AND INSURANCE

The lowest rate for all sectors in the year 2003 was recorded as .8 in this sector. The data for the year 2004 is not available.

### REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING

This sector includes real estate, commercial and industrial machinery rental, car rental, video tape rental and home health equipment rental. There were 600 cases reported for the 19,500 employees represented. The rate declined from 5.5 in the year 2003 to 3.6 for this year. The total cases declined from 900 to 600 causing a 35% drop in rate.

### PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Legal services, accounting services, architectural, and engineering services, computer systems design, scientific research, advertising and services such as photography and marketing research are included in this sector. The incidence rate decreased from 2.3 to 2.2. The employment decreased slightly and the number of cases remained constant causing a slight decrease in the rate.

### MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

This group including regional managing offices and holding companies will not be published for the year 2004. In the year 2003 the rate was only 2.0 with an employment of 13,600.

### ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES

Within this sector you have employment agencies, telephone call centers, credit bureaus, travel agencies, security guards, janitorial services, landscaping services, waste collection, treatment and disposal. For this sector there was an increase in the total case rate from 4.2 to 5.8.

### EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The rate for this sector dropped from 2.9 to 2.3. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, technical and trade schools are included in this group. For the private sector, only 14,000 people are employed and only 200 injuries were recorded.

### HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Nursing and residential care facilities posted the highest total case rate of 19.4 for all industries in Kentucky. This represents 6,100 cases for 38,000 people employed. This was the highest rate for all industries in the year 2003 also. Also in this category, the rate for hospitals showed a decline of 24% in their rate as they went from 9.8 to 7.4.

### ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION

Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries rate increased to 9.4 from a rate of 6.6 in the year 2003. The cases reported for this group increased from 300 to 400 with the employment remaining constant. The amusement, gambling and recreation industries reported an increase in the number of cases also. The total rate increased to 6.4 from a previous rate of 4.7 in the year 2003.

### ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

This sector recorded decreases in the rate for both accommodation (hotels, RV parks, rooming houses) and food services (restaurants, cafeterias, caterers, drinking places). The food services group posted an increase in employment of 4% and a drop in cases of 23%.

### OTHER SERVICES, EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The total case rate went from 3.6 to 4.3 for this sector. The number of cases increased for the personal and laundry services group and the religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations group. The employment decreased in these groups as well as the repair and maintenance group.. Both of these factors affected the rate.

### STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

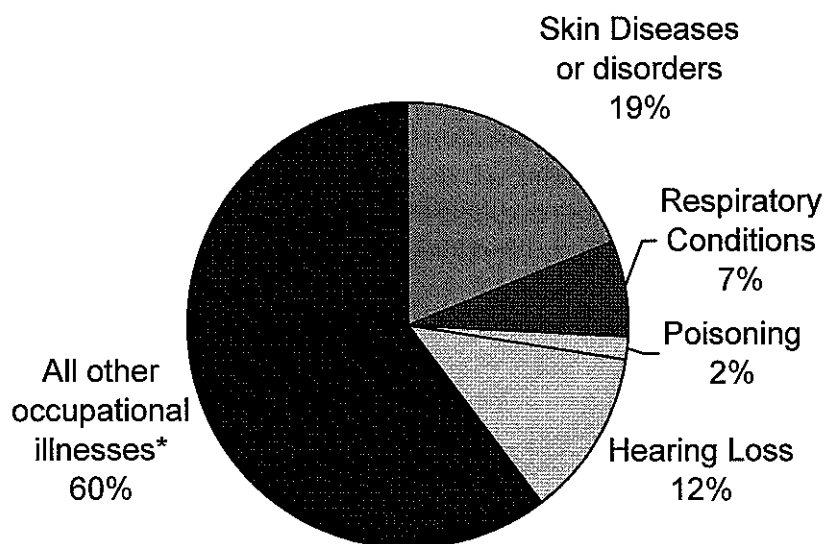
Within the State government portion of this sector the highest rate for total cases belongs to hospitals. This rate of 17.0 is second on the list of Kentucky industries with high incidence rates. It is an increase of 28% over the rate for 2003 of 13.3. Educational services posted a lower rate in 2004 compared to 2003. However, health care and social assistance and public administration both recorded increases.

For local government, the rate decreased by 22%. Educational services had the highest number of employees and posted a decline of 21%. The number of employees remained constant at 105,900 but the number of cases dropped from 4,100 to 3,300. Rate decreases were also recorded in Public administration and health care and social assistance. The only group that increased from the year 2003 to 2004 in this category was utilities. This rate doubled from 6.3 to 13.7.

## OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

The recording and reporting of occupational illnesses continues to present measurement problems. Unlike an injury that occurs at a specific time and can be readily detected, an occupational illness may develop over a period of years. An employee may leave the establishment and be exposed to different conditions. Many illnesses of occupational origin may not be recognized. Illnesses are recorded only in the year in which they are recognized, diagnosed, and reported. Therefore, some long-term latent illnesses may be understated in the survey's illness measures.

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES BY CATEGORY OF ILLNESS, KENTUCKY, ALL INDUSTRIES, 2005



\*All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately

## **TECHNICAL NOTES 2004 SURVEY**

### **SCOPE OF SURVEY**

The BLS survey collected data from employers in the following industries in the State of Kentucky: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; oil and gas extraction (in the mining industry); construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, utilities, information, finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration. All employees, e.g., part-time, full-time, casual, etc., in these industries are covered. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farms with less than 11 employees, the Federal government, railroad employers, and employers covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Acts. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining and metal and nonmetal mining, and for railroads were provided to this publication by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, respectively. Questionnaires were mailed to 4,100 sample units contained in the BLS survey.

### **SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2004 form (OMB approval number 1220-0045) was used to collect the data.

### **SAMPLE DESIGN**

The sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries, size classes, and geographic locations in Kentucky. The sample does, however, exclude farmers with fewer than 11 employees, railroads, mine activities (except oil and gas extraction), and private households, self-employed individuals and the federal government. Separate estimates by individual classification of establishments required the stratification of the universe of establishments into industries according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget. Mining and railroad data were provided by other federal agencies.

### **ESTIMATING PROCEDURES**

The injury and illness data for all reporting units in each industry-employment size group were expanded by the inverse of the sampling ratio and benchmarked to the appropriate employment level in each industry to obtain the estimates. A benchmark factor was derived for each estimating cell by dividing the universe employment by the weighted employment derived from the sample. This factor serves to adjust for births and deaths in the universe within each industry-employment-size cell.

### **FEDERAL - STATE COOPERATION**

Under grant arrangements between the Federal government and various State agencies, respondents complete a single reporting form, which is used to generate both state and national estimates.



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FIRM

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers by using the same formula as that used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the Annual Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey. By so doing, an employer may compare his own work injury and illness experience to the overall experience of his industry in Kentucky.

The formula requires (a) the number of injuries and illnesses, and (b) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate:

- a. Determine the number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. This is done by obtaining a total which includes fatalities (column G), cases with days away from work (column H), cases involving job transfer or restriction (column I), and other recordable cases (column J) from the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 300).
- b. Total the number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The "hours worked" should not include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, lunch hours, and breaks. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday).

**The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:**

$$\text{(a) } \frac{\text{Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200,000}{\text{(b) Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence rate}$$

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or the rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Kentucky and for the nation. An employer may compute rates separately for injuries, illnesses, total cases, cases with days away, DART cases, or other recordable cases. Simply replace the number of injuries and illness, (a) in the formula, with the measure for which the rate is being computed. It is also possible to compute rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis, or even by department, or any other grouping of employees. The formula, including the constant 200,000 remains the same. However, the time frame or department used for the number of injuries and illnesses (or other measure) should correspond to the hours-worked figure, (b) in the formula. (For example, to compute a monthly rate, use the number of work injuries and illnesses for the month in the numerator and the number of employee hours worked for that month in the denominator).

## REFERENCE TABLES

**SUMMARY DATA**-Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types are shown on table 1 for all industries in Kentucky. Table 2 contains the corresponding count of cases for each category. Employment figures on these tables are an average produced by the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

**CASE DATA**-The remaining tables, 3 to 14 contain numbers, rates, and percent distribution for data involving days away from work. Virtually no one is without risk of being seriously injured on the job, though this risk varies by worker and work activity. With this in mind, the State of Kentucky asked employers participating in its 2004 survey of occupational injuries and illnesses for some descriptive information on each case involving absence from work due to injury or illness on the job. These descriptions were transformed by State staff into categories of four basic characteristics: (1) physical condition, or nature of injury or illness; (2) part of the body affected by the condition; (3) source of injury or illness--the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the condition; and (4) the type of event or exposure associated with the injury or illness--that is how the condition was inflicted or produced. Certain conditions, such as carpal tunnel syndrome, had to be specified by employers to be counted as such. The attached tables contain incidence rates, count of cases, and percent distributions of these cases. These distributions are presented for major industry divisions in addition to being shown overall for private industry. Characteristic categories used by State staff are listed in Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992).

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from OSHA's recordkeeping regulations contained in 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1904. The revised rule took effect in January 1, 2002. Injuries and illnesses in this datasheet were first reported in employer recordkeeping logs involving at least 1 day away from work, beyond the day of injury or onset of illness. The number of such cases with days away from work had an estimated total of 22,100 in Kentucky's private establishments, about 1,300 in state government, and approximately 2,400 in local government in 2004.

The length of absence from work can vary depending on the severity of injury or illness, age of worker, and so forth. To identify this variation, the remaining tables show the median number of days away from work associated with specific characteristics, for example, 10 days per case for workers in the 55 to 64 age group and 5 days for workers that are between 16 and 19 years old.

Data published in table 12 involve the time of day that the incident took place. The time of day most often reported was during the hours of 8:01a.m. to 12:00 noon. The day of the week most often reported was Wednesday. Also, more employees reported being on the job from 2 hours to 4 hours when they became injured. This data is shown by major industry group.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004

## Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>6</sup></b> .....		1,684.4	6.0	3.2	1.8	1.3	2.8
<b>Private industry<sup>6</sup></b> .....		1,431.5	6.1	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.8
<b>Goods producing<sup>6</sup></b> .....		371.8	8.3	4.9	2.6	2.3	3.4
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>6,7</sup></b> .....		25.0	7.6	4.7	3.9	0.8	2.9
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>6</sup></b> .....	11	5.9	11.2	6.0	3.5	2.5	5.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry .....	115	3.0	8.5	5.3	4.1	1.1	3.2
<b>Mining<sup>7</sup></b> .....	21	19.1	6.6	4.4	4.0	0.4	2.2
Coal mining <sup>8</sup> .....	2121	14.3	6.0	4.2	3.8	0.3	1.8
<b>Construction</b> .....		83.2	6.9	3.5	2.7	0.8	3.3
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	83.2	6.9	3.5	2.7	0.8	3.3
Construction of buildings .....	236	18.7	6.9	3.4	3.0	0.3	3.5
Residential building construction .....	2361	8.1	3.5	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.8
Nonresidential building construction .....	2362	10.6	9.7	4.7	4.3	0.4	5.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	13.6	8.5	5.3	4.8	0.5	3.2
Utility system construction .....	2371	5.9	7.5	4.8	4.7	( <sup>11</sup> )	2.8
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	2373	5.8	10.4	5.9	4.9	1.0	4.5
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	51.0	6.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	3.3
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors .....	2381	11.4	6.3	3.6	2.8	0.8	2.7
Masonry contractors .....	23814	3.1	5.9	3.6	3.1	( <sup>11</sup> )	2.2
Roofing contractors .....	23816	2.1	10.1	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.2
Building equipment contractors .....	2382	24.4	5.9	2.7	1.6	1.1	3.2
Electrical contractors .....	23821	10.0	4.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.8
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors .....	23822	12.6	6.8	3.5	2.2	--	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Building finishing contractors .....	2383	8.8	7.5	3.9	2.4	1.5	3.6
Drywall and insulation contractors .....	23831	3.5	9.9	6.5	4.5	2.1	3.3
Other specialty trade contractors .....	2389	6.4	6.8	2.7	2.3	0.4	4.1
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>		263.6	8.8	5.3	2.4	2.9	3.5
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>	31-33	263.6	8.8	5.3	2.4	2.9	3.5
Food manufacturing .....	311	23.1	8.8	5.6	2.5	3.1	3.2
Animal slaughtering and processing .....	3116	8.8	10.0	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.8
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing .....	3118	4.9	8.5	6.6	2.9	3.6	2.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing .....	312	6.1	10.1	6.3	4.3	2.0	3.7
Beverage manufacturing .....	3121	4.6	11.0	7.4	5.0	2.4	3.7
Distilleries .....	31214	2.9	7.1	4.0	1.8	2.2	3.2
Textile product mills .....	314	2.3	13.6	8.2	3.7	4.6	5.3
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	8.5	7.6	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.4
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing .....	31522	6.0	9.0	5.1	2.5	2.6	3.9
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	13.0	9.7	7.3	3.9	3.4	2.4
Sawmills and wood preservation .....	3211	3.3	9.0	5.9	5.1	0.9	3.1
Other wood product manufacturing .....	3219	8.1	10.9	8.3	3.5	4.9	2.5
Millwork .....	32191	4.9	10.9	8.6	3.3	5.3	2.3
Wood container and pallet manufacturing .....	32192	2.3	11.4	8.8	4.2	4.6	2.6
Paper manufacturing .....	322	10.6	5.5	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.7
Converted paper product manufacturing .....	3222	8.9	6.1	3.2	1.1	2.1	2.9
Paperboard container manufacturing .....	32221	3.6	6.6	4.0	1.3	2.7	2.7
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing .....	32222	3.5	6.7	3.1	—	2.2	3.6
Printing and related support activities .....	323	12.9	5.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.2
Printing and related support activities .....	3231	12.9	5.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.2
Printing .....	32311	12.5	5.5	3.3	1.0	2.3	2.2
Commercial lithographic printing .....	323110	6.7	4.7	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.8
Chemical manufacturing .....	325	13.5	4.4	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.7
Basic chemical manufacturing .....	3251	3.4	5.8	3.4	1.3	2.0	2.5
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing .....	3252	3.3	4.0	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing .....	326	18.5	10.1	6.1	3.8	2.4	4.0
Plastics product manufacturing .....	3261	14.7	10.3	6.2	4.0	2.1	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	9.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	1.8	4.0
Cement and concrete product manufacturing . . . . .	3273	3.5	10.4	6.2	5.0	1.2	4.2
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	14.6	8.3	5.1	2.4	2.7	3.3
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel . . . . .	3312	2.1	12.4	6.7	2.6	4.1	5.7
Alumina and aluminum production and processing . . . . .	3313	4.8	5.1	3.6	0.4	3.2	1.5
Foundries . . . . .	3315	3.9	12.9	8.5	5.5	2.9	4.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	20.9	11.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	4.8
Forging and stamping . . . . .	3321	2.7	17.5	13.8	3.6	10.3	3.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing . . . . .	3323	4.0	9.0	4.4	2.7	1.7	4.6
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing . . . . .	3327	3.6	10.6	4.6	3.9	0.7	6.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	3329	3.1	19.1	8.8	3.8	4.9	10.4
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	20.2	8.6	4.6	2.2	2.4	4.0
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3331	2.2	9.0	5.3	4.7	0.7	3.6
Metalworking machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3335	3.2	7.9	2.5	1.3	1.1	5.4
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3339	6.7	7.2	3.4	1.8	1.7	3.8
Material handling equipment manufacturing . . . . .	33392	2.9	6.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	5.1
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing . . . . .	33399	2.4	8.6	5.1	3.1	2.0	3.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	8.0	2.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	10.2	7.5	3.8	1.3	2.5	3.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	55.2	11.2	7.2	2.8	4.5	3.9
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing . . . . .	3362	2.8	11.2	6.2	2.9	3.2	5.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping . . . . .	33637	5.3	15.9	7.0	2.6	4.4	8.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	6.8	12.1	5.7	2.5	3.1	6.4
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing . . . . .	3371	3.6	7.0	2.5	1.7	0.7	4.5
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing . . . . .	3372	2.6	17.5	7.8	3.0	4.8	9.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	6.0	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	2.4
<b>Service providing . . . . .</b>		1,059.7	5.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.5
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>9</sup> . . . . .</b>		368.7	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.4
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	42	74.3	5.4	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	36.2	4.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	31.3	7.5	4.2	2.4	1.8	3.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	6.8	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	44-45	211.7	5.2	3.1	1.3	1.7	2.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	441	25.7	4.3	1.7	1.4	0.3	2.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores .....	442	6.6	3.7	3.2	1.5	1.7	0.5
Electronics and appliance stores .....	443	5.8	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers .....	444	17.8	12.8	6.8	2.6	4.2	6.1
Food and beverage stores .....	445	35.3	6.0	3.2	1.0	2.1	2.8
Health and personal care stores .....	446	13.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Gasoline stations .....	447	20.6	3.1	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	448	13.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores .....	451	6.7	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.0
General merchandise stores .....	452	49.3	6.2	4.4	1.3	3.1	1.8
Department stores .....	4521	19.6	6.6	3.4	1.4	2.0	3.2
Other general merchandise stores .....	4529	29.7	6.0	5.0	1.3	3.7	1.0
Miscellaneous store retailers .....	453	13.3	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.5
Nonstore retailers .....	454	3.8	8.6	5.5	3.1	2.4	3.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>9</sup></b> .....	48-49	76.4	6.5	3.8	2.3	1.5	2.7
Air transportation .....	481	9.7	8.3	6.7	3.0	3.7	1.6
Rail transportation <sup>9</sup> .....	482	--	2.7	2.2	2.1	{ " }	0.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	2.4	6.1	2.4	2.4	{ " }	3.8
Support activities for transportation .....	488	6.3	5.7	4.7	3.7	1.1	1.0
Warehousing and storage .....	493	12.9	5.9	2.0	--	1.4	3.9
<b>Utilities</b> .....	22	6.4	3.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.8
Utilities .....	221	6.4	3.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution .....	2211	5.2	4.3	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.9
<b>Information</b> .....		29.1	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.8
<b>Information</b> .....	51	29.1	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.8
Publishing industries (except Internet) .....	511	6.7	4.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers .....	5111	6.2	4.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	3.1
Telecommunications .....	517	10.3	4.2	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.9
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services .....	518	6.2	0.5	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	0.5
<b>Financial activities</b> .....		85.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	--	0.6
<b>Finance and insurance</b> .....	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities .....	522	37.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	( <sup>11</sup> )	0.5
Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities .....	5242	10.8	0.4	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	0.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> .....	53	19.5	3.6	2.1	1.8	0.3	1.5
Real estate .....	531	11.2	4.1	2.5	2.4	0.2	1.6
Rental and leasing services .....	532	8.0	3.0	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.5
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....		162.0	3.6	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.0
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> .....	54	56.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b> .....	56	89.9	5.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	3.3
Administrative and support services .....	561	85.7	5.2	2.2	--	--	3.0
Waste management and remediation services .....	562	4.2	11.1	4.9	1.2	3.7	6.2
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		211.0	7.8	4.2	2.3	1.9	3.6
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	14.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.7
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	197.0	8.1	4.4	2.4	2.0	3.8
Ambulatory health care services .....	621	67.1	3.7	2.2	0.8	--	1.5
Hospitals .....	622	67.5	7.4	3.4	1.5	1.9	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	38.0	19.4	11.1	7.0	4.1	8.3
Social assistance .....	624	24.4	4.4	2.4	1.9	0.6	2.0
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....		161.1	4.6	1.5	1.3	0.1	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> .....	71	18.2	6.4	2.0	1.3	0.7	4.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries .....	711	5.8	9.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	8.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries .....	713	11.4	4.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> .....	72	142.9	4.3	1.4	1.3	0.1	2.9
Accommodation .....	721	15.2	4.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	2.0
Food services and drinking places .....	722	127.7	4.3	1.2	1.2	( <sup>11</sup> )	3.0
<b>Other services</b> .....		42.2	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.6	2.0
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> .....	81	42.2	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.6	2.0
Repair and maintenance .....	811	16.9	4.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.4
Automotive repair and maintenance .....	8111	10.4	6.0	2.9	2.4	0.5	3.1
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance .....	8113	3.8	--	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.1
Personal and laundry services .....	812	14.9	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations .....	813	10.4	3.6	1.4	1.4	--	2.2
<b>State and local government</b> .....		252.9	5.4	2.3	1.8	0.4	3.1
<b>State government</b> .....		81.4	5.0	2.0	1.7	0.3	3.0
<b>Service providing</b> .....		81.4	5.0	2.0	1.7	0.3	3.0
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		49.3	4.6	1.6	1.3	--	3.0
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	37.0	3.3	0.9	0.7	--	2.3
Educational services .....	611	37.0	3.3	0.9	0.7	--	2.3
Colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	6113	27.8	3.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.4
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	12.3	9.1	3.8	3.4	0.4	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals .....	622	--	17.0	3.3	2.8	( <sup>11</sup> )	13.7
Public administration .....		29.1	4.8	2.4	2.3	--	2.3
Public administration .....	92	29.1	4.8	2.4	2.3	--	2.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	10.2	4.7	1.7	1.6	( <sup>11</sup> )	2.9
Administration of economic programs .....	926	7.3	5.3	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.7
Local government .....		171.6	5.6	2.5	1.9	0.5	3.1
Service providing .....		171.4	5.6	2.5	1.9	0.5	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>9</sup> .....		7.0	11.3	5.6	4.1	1.5	5.7
Utilities .....	22	4.9	13.7	6.5	4.5	2.0	7.2
Education and health services .....		116.4	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.5
Educational services .....	61	105.9	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
Educational services .....	611	105.9	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools .....	6111	105.8	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
Health care and social assistance .....	62	10.6	4.4	1.7	1.1	0.5	2.7
Public administration .....		43.2	5.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	1.7
Public administration .....	92	43.2	5.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Executive, legislative, and other general government support .....	921	33.2	6.3	5.0	4.0	1.0	1.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	5.4	7.4	2.1	1.7	0.4	5.3

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>9</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>10</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.

<sup>11</sup> Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004

## Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including State and local government <sup>5</sup></b> .....		1,684.4	84.0	44.5	25.8	18.8	39.4
<b>Private industry <sup>5</sup></b> .....		1,431.5	73.4	40.1	22.1	17.9	33.4
<b>Goods producing <sup>5</sup></b> .....		371.8	30.5	17.9	9.5	8.4	12.5
<b>Natural resources and mining <sup>5,6</sup></b> .....		25.0	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>5</sup></b> .....	11	5.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry .....	115	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Mining <sup>6</sup></b> .....	21	19.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
Coal mining <sup>7</sup> .....	2121	14.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
<b>Construction</b> .....		83.2	5.1	2.6	2.1	0.6	2.5
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	83.2	5.1	2.6	2.1	0.6	2.5
Construction of buildings .....	236	18.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6
Residential building construction .....	2361	8.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Nonresidential building construction .....	2362	10.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	13.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Utility system construction .....	2371	5.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	2373	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	51.0	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.5
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors .....	2381	11.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Masonry contractors .....	23814	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.1
Roofing contractors .....	23816	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Building equipment contractors .....	2382	24.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7
Electrical contractors .....	23821	10.0	0.4	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.2
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors .....	23822	12.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	--	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Building finishing contractors .....	2383	8.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Drywall and insulation contractors .....	23831	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors .....	2389	6.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>		<b>263.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>31-33</b>	<b>263.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Food manufacturing .....	311	23.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Animal slaughtering and processing .....	3116	8.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing .....	3118	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing .....	312	6.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Beverage manufacturing .....	3121	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Distilleries .....	31214	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Textile product mills .....	314	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	8.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing .....	31522	6.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	13.0	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
Sawmills and wood preservation .....	3211	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Other wood product manufacturing .....	3219	8.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
Millwork .....	32191	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Wood container and pallet manufacturing .....	32192	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing .....	322	10.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Converted paper product manufacturing .....	3222	8.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Paperboard container manufacturing .....	32221	3.6	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing .....	32222	3.5	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities .....	323	12.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Printing and related support activities .....	3231	12.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Printing .....	32311	12.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Commercial lithographic printing .....	323110	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing .....	325	13.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Basic chemical manufacturing .....	3251	3.4	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing .....	3252	3.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing .....	326	18.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Plastics product manufacturing .....	3261	14.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	9.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Cement and concrete product manufacturing . . . . .	3273	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	14.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel . . . . .	3312	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing . . . . .	3313	4.8	0.3	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2	0.1
Foundries . . . . .	3315	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	20.9	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0
Forging and stamping . . . . .	3321	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing . . . . .	3323	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing . . . . .	3327	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	3329	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	20.2	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3331	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3335	3.2	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3339	6.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Material handling equipment manufacturing . . . . .	33392	2.9	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing . . . . .	33399	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	8.0	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	10.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	55.2	6.4	4.2	1.6	2.6	2.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing . . . . .	3362	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Motor vehicle metal stamping . . . . .	33637	5.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	6.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing . . . . .	3371	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing . . . . .	3372	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	6.0	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Service providing . . . . .</b>		<b>1,059.7</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>		<b>368.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	36.2	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	31.3	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.0
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	6.8	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	44-45	211.7	9.0	5.2	2.3	3.0	3.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	441	25.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores .....	442	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )
Electronics and appliance stores .....	443	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers .....	444	17.8	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Food and beverage stores .....	445	35.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.8
Health and personal care stores .....	446	13.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Gasoline stations .....	447	20.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	448	13.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores .....	451	6.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )
General merchandise stores .....	452	49.3	2.4	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.7
Department stores .....	4521	19.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Other general merchandise stores .....	4529	29.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.2
Miscellaneous store retailers .....	453	13.3	0.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Nonstore retailers .....	454	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b> <sup>8</sup> .....	48-49	76.4	4.6	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.9
Air transportation .....	481	9.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Rail transportation <sup>9</sup> .....	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	2.4	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.1
Support activities for transportation .....	488	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Warehousing and storage .....	493	12.9	0.7	0.2	--	0.2	0.4
<b>Utilities</b> .....	22	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utilities .....	221	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution .....	2211	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Information</b> .....		29.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Information .....	51	29.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet) .....	511	6.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers .....	5111	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Telecommunications .....	517	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services .....	518	6.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Financial activities</b> .....		85.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	--	0.5
<b>Finance and insurance</b> .....	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities .....	522	37.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.2
Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities .....	5242	10.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> .....	53	19.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Real estate .....	531	11.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Rental and leasing services .....	532	8.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....		162.0	3.6	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.0
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> .....	54	56.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b> .....	56	89.9	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.2
Administrative and support services .....	561	85.7	1.7	0.7	--	--	1.0
Waste management and remediation services .....	562	4.2	0.4	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.2
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		211.0	13.4	7.1	3.9	3.2	6.3
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	14.0	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	197.0	13.2	7.1	3.9	3.2	6.1
Ambulatory health care services .....	621	67.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	--	0.8
Hospitals .....	622	67.5	4.2	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.3
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	38.0	6.1	3.5	2.2	1.3	2.6
Social assistance .....	624	24.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....		161.1	5.0	1.6	1.4	0.2	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> .....	71	18.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries .....	711	5.8	0.4	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries .....	713	11.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> .....	72	142.9	4.2	1.4	1.3	0.1	2.8
Accommodation .....	721	15.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Food services and drinking places .....	722	127.7	3.6	1.0	1.0	( <sup>10</sup> )	2.6
<b>Other services</b> .....		42.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> .....	81	42.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7
<b>Repair and maintenance</b> .....	811	16.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Automotive repair and maintenance .....	8111	10.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance .....	8113	3.8	--	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Personal and laundry services .....	812	14.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations .....	813	10.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
<b>State and local government</b> .....		252.9	10.6	4.5	3.6	0.9	6.1
<b>State government</b> .....		81.4	3.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.2
<b>Service providing</b> .....		81.4	3.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.2
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		49.3	2.2	0.8	0.6	--	1.5
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	37.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	--	0.9
Educational services .....	611	37.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	--	0.9
Colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	6113	27.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	12.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

## Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals .....	622	--	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.4
Public administration .....		29.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	--	0.5
Public administration .....	92	29.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	--	0.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	10.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.3
Administration of economic programs .....	926	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Local government .....		171.6	6.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	3.8
Service providing .....		171.4	6.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>8</sup> .....		7.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Utilities .....	22	4.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Education and health services .....		116.4	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.7
Educational services .....	61	105.9	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.5
Educational services .....	611	105.9	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.5
Elementary and secondary schools .....	6111	105.8	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.5
Health care and social assistance .....	62	10.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Public administration .....		43.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.6
Public administration .....	92	43.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2004 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Executive, legislative, and other general government support .....	921	33.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

<sup>10</sup> Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	22,140	9,520	1,130	2,050	6,340	12,620	5,030	180	420	1,020	3,910	1,440	610
Sex:													
Men.....	14,030	7,580	1,090	2,020	4,460	6,450	3,530	150	290	750	720	540	470
Women.....	8,030	1,940	30	--	1,880	6,080	1,410	30	130	--	3,190	910	140
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	780	220	--	40	170	560	200	--	--	--	300	--	--
20 to 24.....	2,330	1,100	90	210	800	1,230	430	--	--	--	540	--	--
25 to 34.....	6,160	2,650	320	620	1,710	3,510	1,210	70	90	530	920	550	140
35 to 44.....	6,220	2,630	300	570	1,750	3,590	1,570	60	170	--	950	420	160
45 to 54.....	4,610	2,090	280	470	1,340	2,520	1,240	40	110	--	740	--	200
55 to 64.....	1,830	780	100	140	540	1,050	310	--	50	--	390	170	--
65 and over.....	210	50	--	--	40	160	70	--	--	--	60	--	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	3,020	1,380	130	300	950	1,630	700	--	--	--	510	250	120
3 to 11 months.....	4,990	1,780	260	500	1,020	3,210	1,160	--	60	--	1,290	290	160
1 to 5 years.....	8,080	3,180	530	750	1,900	4,900	1,570	90	190	630	1,480	740	210
More than 5 years.....	5,950	3,150	180	500	2,470	2,790	1,510	70	160	--	630	--	120
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	15,490	6,730	260	1,850	4,620	8,750	3,410	110	310	790	2,750	850	520
Black only.....	1,280	420	--	60	360	860	240	40	--	--	450	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	480	330	70	50	210	150	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Asian only.....	110	30	--	--	30	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	70	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	4,680	1,980	790	90	1,100	2,700	1,290	20	60	--	610	490	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [22,140 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:													
Men.....	63.4	79.6	96.5	98.5	70.3	51.1	70.2	83.3	69.0	73.5	18.4	37.5	77.0
Women.....	36.3	20.4	2.7	--	29.7	48.2	28.0	16.7	31.0	--	81.6	63.2	23.0
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	3.5	2.3	--	2.0	2.7	4.4	4.0	--	--	--	7.7	--	--
20 to 24.....	10.5	11.6	8.0	10.2	12.6	9.7	8.5	--	--	--	13.8	--	--
25 to 34.....	27.8	27.8	28.3	30.2	27.0	27.8	24.1	38.9	21.4	52.0	23.5	38.2	23.0
35 to 44.....	28.1	27.6	26.5	27.8	27.6	28.4	31.2	33.3	40.5	--	24.3	29.2	26.2
45 to 54.....	20.8	22.0	24.8	22.9	21.1	20.0	24.7	22.2	26.2	--	18.9	--	32.8
55 to 64.....	8.3	8.2	8.8	6.8	8.5	8.3	6.2	--	11.9	--	10.0	11.8	--
65 and over.....	0.9	0.5	--	--	0.6	1.3	1.4	--	--	--	1.5	--	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	13.6	14.5	11.5	14.6	15.0	12.9	13.9	--	--	--	13.0	17.4	19.7
3 to 11 months.....	22.5	18.7	23.0	24.4	16.1	25.4	23.1	--	14.3	--	33.0	20.1	26.2
1 to 5 years.....	36.5	33.4	46.9	36.6	30.0	38.8	31.2	50.0	45.2	61.8	37.9	51.4	34.4
More than 5 years.....	26.9	33.1	15.9	24.4	39.0	22.1	30.0	38.9	38.1	--	16.1	--	19.7
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	70.0	70.7	23.0	90.2	72.9	69.3	67.8	61.1	73.8	77.5	70.3	59.0	85.2
Black only.....	5.8	4.4	--	2.9	5.7	6.8	4.8	22.2	--	--	11.5	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	2.2	3.5	6.2	2.4	3.3	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Asian only.....	0.5	0.3	--	--	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	0.3	0.2	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	21.1	20.8	69.9	4.4	17.4	21.4	25.6	11.1	14.3	--	15.6	34.0	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [22,140 cases].....	100.0	14.2	13.1	17.4	9.5	12.1	6.5	27.3	7
Sex:									
Men.....	100.0	13.6	13.0	15.4	8.8	12.6	6.9	29.7	10
Women.....	100.0	15.3	13.4	20.9	10.7	11.1	5.7	22.8	6
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	100.0	15.4	10.3	29.5	11.5	12.8	3.8	17.9	5
20 to 24.....	100.0	13.3	15.0	18.0	12.4	14.6	6.4	20.6	7
25 to 34.....	100.0	17.9	17.4	15.3	10.1	11.5	6.7	21.6	5
35 to 44.....	100.0	16.7	9.8	15.8	9.3	11.9	6.6	29.9	10
45 to 54.....	100.0	8.2	12.6	17.6	7.6	10.6	6.3	37.1	14
55 to 64.....	100.0	8.2	10.9	23.0	9.3	15.3	7.1	25.7	10
65 and over.....	100.0	14.3	--	28.6	--	--	--	23.8	5
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	14.6	14.2	18.9	11.9	10.3	5.3	24.8	7
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	15.8	9.2	18.2	8.6	16.4	6.0	25.7	9
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	13.4	17.3	18.8	9.3	9.0	7.7	24.4	6
More than 5 years.....	100.0	13.9	10.1	14.3	9.2	13.6	5.7	33.1	12
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	12.8	14.1	17.2	9.2	12.8	6.4	27.4	8
Black only.....	100.0	13.3	16.4	17.2	14.8	10.9	7.8	18.8	7
Hispanic or Latino only.....	100.0	20.8	12.5	20.8	14.6	12.5	--	14.6	4
Asian only.....	100.0	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	57.1	--	--	17
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2004

## Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	22,140	9,520	1,130	2,050	6,340	12,620	5,030	180	420	1,020	3,910	1,440	610
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	1,360	--	--	--	--	1,360	--	--	--	--	1,360	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,240	520	--	--	510	730	670	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	990	240	30	--	170	750	700	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	780	770	60	680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	720	110	--	--	70	610	--	--	60	380	80	--	--
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	680	670	--	--	670	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	600	70	--	--	70	520	430	--	--	--	--	--	60
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	550	220	--	70	140	330	70	--	60	--	--	--	60
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	530	--	--	--	--	530	--	--	--	--	530	--	--
Retail salespersons.....	430	--	--	--	--	430	430	--	--	--	--	--	--
Packers and packagers, hand.....	390	270	--	--	260	120	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	350	300	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses.....	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	320	70	--	--	70	250	230	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sewing machine operators.....	300	300	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	260	240	--	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	250	230	70	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	60	--	--	--	--	180	--
Cashiers.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	240	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific.....	230	50	--	--	50	180	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waiters and waitresses.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	210	--
Cooks, restaurant.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	190	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	180	100	50	50	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	180	170	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	170	30	--	--	30	150	150	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2004**

Kentucky--private industry									
Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [22,140 cases]	100.0	14.2	13.1	17.4	9.5	12.1	6.5	27.3	7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	4.4	19.9	23.5	23.5	11.0	5.1	12.5	6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	100.0	9.7	11.3	16.1	10.5	14.5	8.1	29.8	11
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	6.1	4.0	17.2	9.1	12.1	3.0	47.5	22
Construction laborers.....	100.0	7.7	10.3	20.5	6.4	17.9	5.1	32.1	14
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	11.1	59.7	9.7	2.8	5.6	--	9.7	2
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	100.0	11.8	2.9	8.8	5.9	--	8.8	60.3	56
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	100.0	8.3	13.3	8.3	6.7	28.3	--	26.7	15
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100.0	12.7	12.7	21.8	18.2	9.1	3.6	21.8	6
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	100.0	13.2	17.0	28.3	15.1	--	13.2	9.4	5
Retail salespersons.....	100.0	16.3	9.3	25.6	--	16.3	9.3	16.3	4
Packers and packagers, hand.....	100.0	35.9	7.7	17.9	--	5.1	7.7	20.5	3
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	100.0	22.9	14.3	25.7	--	11.4	--	22.9	3
Registered nurses.....	100.0	21.2	6.1	18.2	15.2	--	--	30.3	8
Driver/sales workers.....	100.0	--	6.3	31.3	9.4	21.9	12.5	12.5	8
Sewing machine operators.....	100.0	--	--	16.7	10.0	13.3	--	40.0	20
Carpenters.....	100.0	7.7	15.4	23.1	15.4	--	--	38.5	7
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	100.0	--	--	--	8.0	24.0	--	36.0	20
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	100.0	--	--	8.3	8.3	--	20.8	58.3	49
Cashiers.....	100.0	16.7	--	41.7	--	--	--	--	3
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	100.0	17.4	--	30.4	--	13.0	13.0	13.0	6
Waiters and waitresses.....	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cooks, restaurant.....	100.0	60.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	1
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	7
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	100.0	--	11.1	--	--	11.1	--	61.1	45
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	100.0	22.2	--	--	--	11.1	--	27.8	5
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	100.0	35.3	11.8	17.6	--	11.8	--	29.4	3

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing <sup>3</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>3</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>3,4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [22,140 cases].....	183.9	258.9	389.2	274.8	240.1	150.9	158.0	66.6	56.5	101.8	227.5	132.5	175.7
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	84.8	117.3	159.3	151.4	103.0	70.5	76.7	29.8	19.8	--	131.3	40.2	50.0
Bruises, contusions.....	22.5	26.0	54.6	24.8	23.3	21.0	23.3	--	--	--	34.8	21.0	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	11.5	18.7	22.8	15.0	19.3	8.4	6.5	--	--	--	6.2	22.8	--
Fractures.....	13.9	23.4	71.1	12.6	21.2	9.7	13.3	--	8.8	--	5.7	--	33.8
Heat burns.....	3.8	5.9	--	6.6	6.0	2.9	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	2.9	7.1	--	--	9.1	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	1.4	3.0	--	--	4.0	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	1.2	1.3	--	--	1.7	1.2	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--
Amputations.....	1.3	2.8	--	--	2.6	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries.....	4.1	4.8	10.3	--	4.3	3.8	2.3	--	--	--	8.1	--	20.0
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	11.9	16.4	19.0	11.2	17.6	9.9	11.3	--	--	--	17.1	--	--
Eye.....	5.6	10.1	8.6	7.7	10.9	3.7	3.0	--	--	--	7.3	--	--
Neck.....	2.8	3.4	9.2	--	2.4	2.5	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	74.6	93.7	149.5	117.3	80.9	66.2	66.5	31.5	24.1	53.7	112.8	48.3	41.9
Shoulder.....	11.5	17.6	19.4	14.3	18.4	8.8	11.2	--	--	--	17.3	--	--
Back.....	50.6	58.6	91.4	88.8	46.5	47.0	46.0	24.4	13.2	51.8	83.5	21.9	31.9
Upper extremities.....	41.1	69.8	75.4	41.2	77.3	28.5	28.6	14.4	9.4	--	34.6	37.7	62.0
Wrist.....	7.8	14.8	7.2	9.0	17.3	4.8	4.2	--	--	--	8.9	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	5.6	10.7	10.0	--	12.4	3.3	3.8	--	--	--	4.1	--	--
Finger.....	14.9	24.3	34.1	10.3	27.2	10.7	10.5	--	--	--	11.9	24.8	--
Lower extremities.....	35.6	57.4	99.1	83.1	45.5	26.0	30.1	8.0	6.7	--	36.1	18.2	29.2
Knee.....	15.9	26.3	46.1	35.1	21.7	11.3	12.6	--	--	--	22.6	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	5.1	8.7	15.8	9.8	7.6	3.5	4.1	--	--	--	5.0	--	--
Toe.....	1.2	2.2	5.5	--	1.2	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	1.5	2.1	--	--	2.1	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	16.5	16.0	34.2	15.4	14.1	16.7	15.8	8.6	10.6	--	24.6	20.1	25.9

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry sector, 2004 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing <sup>3</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>3</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>3,4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	3.0	5.5	43.9	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	3.9	--	--
Containers.....	22.2	25.2	20.5	11.9	29.4	20.8	35.1	5.9	6.8	--	7.5	24.2	17.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.1	4.7	--	--	6.4	6.8	5.4	--	7.9	--	12.9	--	--
Machinery.....	12.3	25.7	51.0	25.8	22.9	6.4	8.4	--	--	--	6.3	--	--
Parts and materials.....	21.2	53.6	72.3	35.6	56.7	6.9	11.4	--	--	--	2.7	--	21.8
Worker motion or position.....	28.6	49.7	14.4	50.9	53.2	19.3	16.8	11.5	--	42.3	15.8	21.8	19.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	27.9	31.7	44.3	50.6	25.0	26.2	23.6	18.7	10.5	--	33.3	36.7	44.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	12.6	19.8	23.2	38.0	14.3	9.4	7.4	--	--	--	9.6	22.3	--
Vehicles.....	16.8	16.2	30.3	23.0	12.7	17.0	28.6	14.0	8.5	--	11.5	--	36.2
Health care patient.....	16.3	--	--	--	--	23.5	--	--	--	--	113.5	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	47.3	86.9	179.4	74.1	80.4	29.9	38.5	10.9	6.9	--	28.8	37.3	32.4
Struck by object.....	23.8	42.3	100.4	33.4	38.4	15.7	21.1	--	--	--	13.6	19.3	--
Struck against object.....	12.2	21.6	37.9	19.6	20.4	8.1	9.3	--	--	--	12.1	--	--
Caught in equipment or object.....	6.1	13.9	35.4	7.8	13.3	2.7	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	8.0	11.5	13.4	29.0	6.3	6.4	8.5	--	6.4	--	5.0	--	--
Fall to same level.....	17.8	15.2	18.0	14.0	15.2	18.9	16.8	14.2	--	--	24.7	33.4	26.1
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	2.9	4.7	--	14.6	2.4	2.1	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--
Overexertion.....	50.2	59.3	109.7	45.9	57.6	46.2	49.0	8.7	14.2	--	98.9	--	37.7
Overexertion in lifting.....	31.3	33.4	41.1	28.1	34.0	30.3	31.4	6.4	13.8	--	61.7	--	28.0
Repetitive motion.....	5.6	14.0	--	--	18.3	1.9	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	7.8	11.4	8.2	8.4	12.7	6.2	7.4	--	6.6	--	7.0	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	7.3	5.4	6.2	12.4	3.4	8.1	10.4	12.9	7.7	--	6.7	--	30.8
Fires and explosions.....	0.3	0.9	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	4.0	1.1	13.2	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	23.7	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

## Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	22,140	9,520	1,130	2,050	6,340	12,620	5,030	180	420	1,020	3,910	1,440	610
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	10,200	4,310	460	1,130	2,720	5,890	2,440	80	150	--	2,260	440	170
Bruises, contusions.....	2,710	960	160	190	610	1,760	740	--	--	--	600	230	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	1,390	690	70	110	510	700	210	--	--	--	110	250	--
Fractures.....	1,670	860	210	90	560	820	420	--	70	--	100	--	120
Heat burns.....	460	220	--	50	160	240	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	350	260	--	--	240	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	170	110	--	--	110	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	140	50	--	--	40	100	--	--	--	--	60	--	--
Amputations.....	160	100	--	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries.....	500	180	30	--	110	320	70	--	--	--	140	--	70
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,430	600	50	80	470	820	360	--	--	--	290	--	--
Eye.....	680	370	20	60	290	310	100	--	--	--	130	--	--
Neck.....	330	120	30	--	60	210	130	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	8,980	3,450	430	880	2,140	5,530	2,120	80	180	540	1,940	530	150
Shoulder.....	1,380	650	60	110	490	730	360	--	--	--	300	--	--
Back.....	6,090	2,160	260	660	1,230	3,930	1,460	70	100	520	1,440	240	110
Upper extremities.....	4,950	2,570	220	310	2,040	2,380	910	40	70	--	600	410	220
Wrist.....	940	540	20	70	460	400	140	--	--	--	150	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	670	390	30	--	330	280	120	--	--	--	70	--	--
Finger.....	1,790	890	100	80	720	900	330	--	--	--	200	270	--
Lower extremities.....	4,280	2,110	290	620	1,200	2,170	960	20	50	--	620	200	100
Knee.....	1,910	970	130	260	570	940	400	--	--	--	390	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	620	320	50	70	200	300	130	--	--	--	90	--	--
Toe.....	150	80	20	--	30	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	180	80	--	--	60	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,980	590	100	120	370	1,390	500	20	80	--	420	220	90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	360	200	130	20	60	150	60	--	--	--	70	--	--
Containers.....	2,670	930	60	90	780	1,740	1,120	20	50	--	130	260	60
Furniture and fixtures.....	740	170	--	--	170	570	170	--	60	--	220	--	--
Machinery.....	1,480	950	150	190	610	530	270	--	--	--	110	--	--
Parts and materials.....	2,550	1,970	210	270	1,500	580	360	--	--	--	50	--	80
Worker motion or position.....	3,440	1,830	40	380	1,410	1,610	540	30	--	420	270	240	70
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	3,360	1,170	130	380	660	2,190	750	50	80	--	570	400	150
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	1,510	730	70	280	380	790	230	--	--	--	170	240	--
Vehicles.....	2,020	590	90	170	340	1,430	910	40	60	--	200	--	130
Health care patient.....	1,970	--	--	--	--	1,970	--	--	--	--	1,950	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	5,700	3,200	520	550	2,120	2,500	1,230	30	50	--	500	410	110
Struck by object.....	2,870	1,550	290	250	1,010	1,320	670	--	--	--	230	210	--
Struck against object.....	1,470	790	110	150	540	670	300	--	--	--	210	--	--
Caught in equipment or object.....	740	510	100	60	350	230	150	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	960	420	40	220	170	540	270	--	50	--	90	--	--
Fall to same level.....	2,140	560	50	100	400	1,580	530	40	--	--	430	360	90
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	350	170	--	110	60	170	--	--	--	--	80	--	--
Overexertion.....	6,040	2,180	320	340	1,520	3,860	1,560	20	110	--	1,700	--	130
Overexertion in lifting.....	3,760	1,230	120	210	900	2,540	1,000	20	100	--	1,060	--	100
Repetitive motion.....	670	520	--	--	480	160	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	940	420	20	60	330	520	230	--	50	--	120	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	870	200	20	90	90	670	330	30	60	--	120	--	110
Fires and explosions.....	30	30	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	490	40	40	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	410	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [22,140 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	46.1	45.3	40.7	55.1	42.9	46.7	48.5	44.4	35.7	--	57.8	30.6	27.9
Bruises, contusions.....	12.2	10.1	14.2	9.3	9.6	13.9	14.7	--	--	--	15.3	16.0	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	6.3	7.2	6.2	5.4	8.0	5.5	4.2	--	--	--	2.8	17.4	--
Fractures.....	7.5	9.0	18.6	4.4	8.8	6.5	8.3	--	16.7	--	2.6	--	19.7
Heat burns.....	2.1	2.3	--	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	1.6	2.7	--	--	3.8	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	0.8	1.2	--	--	1.7	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.6	0.5	--	--	0.6	0.8	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--
Amputations.....	0.7	1.1	--	--	1.1	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries.....	2.3	1.9	2.7	--	1.7	2.5	1.4	--	--	--	3.6	--	11.5
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	6.5	6.3	4.4	3.9	7.4	6.5	7.2	--	--	--	7.4	--	--
Eye.....	3.1	3.9	1.8	2.9	4.6	2.5	2.0	--	--	--	3.3	--	--
Neck.....	1.5	1.3	2.7	--	0.9	1.7	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	40.6	36.2	38.1	42.9	33.8	43.8	42.1	44.4	42.9	52.9	49.6	36.8	24.6
Shoulder.....	6.2	6.8	5.3	5.4	7.7	5.8	7.2	--	--	--	7.7	--	--
Back.....	27.5	22.7	23.0	32.2	19.4	31.1	29.0	38.9	23.8	51.0	36.8	16.7	18.0
Upper extremities.....	22.4	27.0	19.5	15.1	32.2	18.9	18.1	22.2	16.7	--	15.3	28.5	36.1
Wrist.....	4.2	5.7	1.8	3.4	7.3	3.2	2.8	--	--	--	3.8	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	3.0	4.1	2.7	--	5.2	2.2	2.4	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Finger.....	8.1	9.3	8.8	3.9	11.4	7.1	6.6	--	--	--	5.1	18.8	--
Lower extremities.....	19.3	22.2	25.7	30.2	18.9	17.2	19.1	11.1	11.9	--	15.9	13.9	16.4
Knee.....	8.6	10.2	11.5	12.7	9.0	7.4	8.0	--	--	--	10.0	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	2.8	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.6	--	--	--	2.3	--	--
Toe.....	0.7	0.8	1.8	--	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	0.8	0.8	--	--	0.9	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	8.9	6.2	8.8	5.9	5.8	11.0	9.9	11.1	19.0	--	10.7	15.3	14.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	1.6	2.1	11.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Containers.....	12.1	9.8	5.3	4.4	12.3	13.8	22.3	11.1	11.9	--	3.3	18.1	9.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.3	1.8	--	--	2.7	4.5	3.4	--	14.3	--	5.6	--	--
Machinery.....	6.7	10.0	13.3	9.3	9.6	4.2	5.4	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
Parts and materials.....	11.5	20.7	18.6	13.2	23.7	4.6	7.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	13.1
Worker motion or position.....	15.5	19.2	3.5	18.5	22.2	12.8	10.7	16.7	--	41.2	6.9	16.7	11.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	15.2	12.3	11.5	18.5	10.4	17.4	14.9	27.8	19.0	--	14.6	27.8	24.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	6.8	7.7	6.2	13.7	6.0	6.3	4.6	--	--	--	4.3	16.7	--
Vehicles.....	9.1	6.2	8.0	8.3	5.4	11.3	18.1	22.2	14.3	--	5.1	--	21.3
Health care patient.....	8.9	--	--	--	--	15.6	--	--	--	--	49.9	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	25.7	33.6	46.0	26.8	33.4	19.8	24.5	16.7	11.9	--	12.8	28.5	18.0
Struck by object.....	13.0	16.3	25.7	12.2	15.9	10.5	13.3	--	--	--	5.9	14.6	--
Struck against object.....	6.6	8.3	9.7	7.3	8.5	5.3	6.0	--	--	--	5.4	--	--
Caught in equipment or object.....	3.3	5.4	8.8	2.9	5.5	1.8	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	4.3	4.4	3.5	10.7	2.7	4.3	5.4	--	11.9	--	2.3	--	--
Fall to same level.....	9.7	5.9	4.4	4.9	6.3	12.5	10.5	22.2	--	--	11.0	25.0	14.8
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	1.6	1.8	--	5.4	0.9	1.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Overexertion.....	27.3	22.9	28.3	16.6	24.0	30.6	31.0	11.1	26.2	--	43.5	--	21.3
Overexertion in lifting.....	17.0	12.9	10.6	10.2	14.2	20.1	19.9	11.1	23.8	--	27.1	--	16.4
Repetitive motion.....	3.0	5.5	--	--	7.6	1.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	4.2	4.4	1.8	2.9	5.2	4.1	4.6	--	11.9	--	3.1	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	3.9	2.1	1.8	4.4	1.4	5.3	6.6	16.7	14.3	--	3.1	--	18.0
Fires and explosions.....	0.1	0.3	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	2.2	0.4	3.5	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	10.5	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [22,140 cases].....	100.0	14.2	13.1	17.4	9.5	12.1	6.5	27.3	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	10.3	10.5	18.0	11.8	12.0	7.8	29.6	10
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	21.4	17.7	24.0	7.7	14.4	3.7	11.1	4
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	29.5	9.4	18.0	7.9	13.7	7.2	14.4	4
Fractures.....	100.0	9.0	4.2	16.2	8.4	12.6	4.8	44.9	20
Heat burns.....	100.0	21.7	13.0	17.4	13.0	8.7	4.3	21.7	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100.0	8.6	--	--	--	11.4	--	62.9	48
Tendonitis.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	23.5	--	41.2	17
Chemical burns.....	100.0	28.6	--	35.7	14.3	--	--	--	3
Amputations.....	100.0	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	56.3	40
Multiple injuries.....	100.0	22.0	24.0	22.0	--	--	--	18.0	3
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	37.8	21.7	16.1	4.2	11.2	--	7.0	2
Eye.....	100.0	47.1	22.1	14.7	2.9	11.8	--	--	2
Neck.....	100.0	--	6.1	21.2	15.2	9.1	--	39.4	20
Trunk.....	100.0	7.3	15.1	16.3	10.5	13.6	7.3	29.8	11
Shoulder.....	100.0	10.9	8.0	8.0	11.6	13.8	7.2	41.3	20
Back.....	100.0	6.6	17.1	18.9	10.7	14.3	5.7	26.8	8
Upper extremities.....	100.0	21.8	9.5	17.0	9.3	11.3	6.1	24.8	6
Wrist.....	100.0	14.9	6.4	9.6	12.8	11.7	4.3	41.5	18
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	13.4	16.4	23.9	9.0	13.4	--	19.4	5
Finger.....	100.0	27.4	8.4	21.2	10.1	11.2	5.0	17.3	4
Lower extremities.....	100.0	11.2	12.1	17.1	9.8	12.9	8.6	28.5	10
Knee.....	100.0	9.4	9.4	13.6	10.5	14.1	10.5	32.5	15
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	14.5	21.0	19.4	8.1	--	8.1	25.8	5
Toe.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.7	8
Body systems.....	100.0	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	38.9	5
Multiple parts.....	100.0	16.7	9.6	23.7	9.1	7.6	3.0	30.3	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products.....	100.0	19.4	8.3	22.2	--	13.9	--	25.0	4
Containers.....	100.0	11.2	9.0	18.4	7.9	19.1	9.0	25.1	12
Furniture and fixtures.....	100.0	21.6	14.9	21.6	9.5	6.8	5.4	21.6	4
Machinery.....	100.0	19.6	13.5	10.1	8.1	10.8	5.4	31.8	9
Parts and materials.....	100.0	16.9	15.3	19.6	7.5	8.6	9.0	23.1	5
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	8.4	18.3	12.2	9.9	12.5	5.8	33.1	12
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	100.0	11.3	9.8	19.0	9.5	10.1	6.0	34.2	11
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	23.8	11.9	19.9	6.0	12.6	4.6	21.9	5
Vehicles.....	100.0	11.4	11.9	21.8	10.9	11.4	5.0	28.2	7
Health care patient.....	100.0	10.7	11.7	19.3	19.3	11.2	6.6	20.8	7
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment.....	100.0	21.8	13.3	18.6	7.2	13.0	6.0	20.2	5
Struck by object.....	100.0	25.1	14.6	17.4	6.6	11.5	5.6	18.8	4
Struck against object.....	100.0	13.6	15.0	21.1	8.8	16.3	7.5	17.7	6
Caught in equipment or object.....	100.0	13.5	8.1	17.6	8.1	14.9	5.4	33.8	14
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	18.8	7.3	14.6	6.3	16.7	--	34.4	15
Fall to same level.....	100.0	11.7	13.6	14.0	10.7	7.9	8.9	33.6	11
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	100.0	14.3	--	25.7	22.9	--	14.3	14.3	7
Overexertion.....	100.0	9.9	10.4	16.9	11.1	13.9	8.6	29.3	12
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	9.8	9.8	17.8	11.7	14.1	7.2	29.8	12
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	6.0	--	7.5	9.0	13.4	10.4	50.7	30
Exposure to harmful substances.....	100.0	28.7	17.0	20.2	9.6	6.4	2.1	17.0	3
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	12.6	13.8	24.1	11.5	4.6	--	29.9	5
Fires and explosions.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	100.0	14.3	14.3	30.6	12.2	--	--	22.4	4

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and weekday and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [22,140 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	3.7	4.7	5.3	--	6.2	2.9	4.8	11.1	--	--	2.8	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	9.9	11.1	1.8	8.3	13.7	9.0	8.2	--	--	--	13.8	--	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	30.4	26.7	11.5	42.4	24.3	33.1	34.8	33.3	35.7	52.0	27.9	26.4	34.4
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	22.2	20.5	12.4	30.7	18.8	23.5	20.5	27.8	35.7	--	23.5	30.6	26.2
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	12.0	9.7	3.5	2.4	12.9	13.7	9.1	--	--	--	16.6	30.6	13.1
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	6.4	7.8	2.7	--	11.0	5.3	5.4	--	--	--	7.9	--	--
Not reported.....	15.5	19.5	61.9	16.1	13.1	12.4	17.3	16.7	19.0	--	7.4	--	18.0
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	--	0.2	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	7.5	7.5	1.8	6.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	16.7	11.9	--	10.2	--	9.8
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	10.7	9.7	--	7.3	11.8	11.5	9.7	11.1	--	--	13.0	21.5	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	25.0	22.1	9.7	25.4	23.2	27.3	28.4	22.2	23.8	45.1	22.0	28.5	24.6
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	14.8	14.8	3.5	14.6	16.7	14.8	14.1	11.1	16.7	--	17.1	--	14.8
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	15.5	15.1	8.0	18.0	15.5	15.9	13.1	16.7	--	--	20.7	16.7	18.0
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	7.5	9.1	9.7	11.2	8.4	6.3	6.8	--	14.3	--	5.1	--	11.5
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	2.2	1.7	--	--	1.9	2.5	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	0.7	0.4	--	--	0.5	1.0	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	15.9	19.5	61.9	16.1	13.1	13.2	18.9	16.7	19.0	--	7.7	--	18.0
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	4.0	3.2	5.3	2.0	3.2	4.7	4.8	--	--	--	7.7	--	--
Monday.....	17.9	18.7	17.7	19.0	18.6	17.3	21.7	16.7	14.3	--	13.0	18.8	--
Tuesday.....	17.2	18.9	23.9	18.0	18.3	15.8	12.9	22.2	16.7	--	18.9	12.5	23.0
Wednesday.....	19.3	20.3	13.3	18.0	22.1	18.6	19.1	27.8	16.7	--	16.4	22.9	37.7
Thursday.....	18.1	19.6	15.9	25.4	18.3	17.0	16.5	16.7	28.6	--	16.6	21.5	--
Friday.....	16.2	14.8	17.7	12.7	15.0	17.2	15.9	--	16.7	44.1	16.6	--	11.5
Saturday.....	7.4	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.4	9.5	9.1	11.1	--	--	10.7	13.9	11.5

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



**Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics, 2004**  
**Kentucky--state government**

Total:	1,260		
Sex:		Occupation:	
Men	770	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	240
Women	480	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	230
Age:		Operating engineers and other	
Under 14	--	construction equipment operators	90
14 to 15	--	Correctional officers and jailers	80
16 to 19	30	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	70
20 to 24	90	Food preparation workers	40
25 to 34	220	Janitors and cleaners, except	
35 to 44	450	maids and housekeeping cleaners	40
45 to 54	270	Registered nurses	30
55 to 64	170	Highway maintenance workers	30
65 and over	30	First-line supervisors/managers	
		of police and detectives	20
		Office clerks, general	20
		Carpenters	20
Length of service with employer:			
Less than 3 months	60		
3 months to 11 months	130		
1 year to 5 years	490		
More than 5 years	580		
Race or ethnic origin:			
White	910		
Black or African American	50		
Hispanic or Latino	--		
Asian	--		
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--		
American Indian or Alaska Native	--		
Hispanic and other	--		
Multi-race	--		
Not reported	280		

<sup>1</sup> Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.  
Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.  
Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of occupational injuries and illnesses in cooperation with state agencies

**Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics, 2004**  
**Kentucky--state government**

Nature of injury, illness:		Source of injury, illness:	
Sprains, strains	620	Chemicals, chemical products	--
Fractures	110	Containers	60
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	30	Furniture, fixtures	70
Bruises, contusions	200	Machinery	20
Heat burns	--	Parts and materials	70
Chemical burns	--	Worker motion or position	320
Amputations	--	Floor, ground surfaces	330
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	Handtools	--
Tendonitis	--	Vehicles	70
Multiple injuries	--	Health care patient	220
With fractures	--	All other	90
With sprains	--		
Soreness, Pain	200	Event or exposure:	
Back pain	80	Contact with object, equipment	130
All other	60	Struck by object	80
		Struck against object	--
		Caught in object, equipment, material	--
		Fall to lower level	40
		Fall on same level	150
		Slips, trips	--
		Overexertion	220
		Overexertion in lifting	120
		Repetitive motion	--
		Exposed to harmful substance	40
		Transportation accidents	40
		Fires, explosions	--
		Assault, violent act	150
		by person	140
		by other	--
		All other	470
Part of body affected:			
Head	50		
Eye	20		
Neck	--		
Trunk	320		
Back	230		
Shoulder	30		
Upper extremities	170		
Finger	30		
Hand, except finger	20		
Wrist	30		
Lower extremities	540		
Knee	380		
Foot, toe	40		
Body systems	--		
Multiple	160		
All other	--		

**Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics, 2004**  
**Kentucky--local government**

Total:	2,380	Occupation	
Sex:		Janitors and cleaners, except	
Men	1,510	maids and housekeeping cleaners	280
Women	870	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	230
Age:		Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	150
Under 14	--	Animal control workers	120
14 to 15	--	Elementary school teachers, except	
16 to 19	--	special education	110
20 to 24	130	Refuse and recyclable material collectors	100
25 to 34	560	Fire fighters	70
35 to 44	750	Bus drivers, school	70
45 to 54	650	Teacher assistants	60
55 to 64	250	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	60
65 and over	--	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	50
Length of service with employer:		Registered nurses	40
Less than 3 months	100	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	40
3 months to 11 months	340	Water and liquid waste treatment	
1 year to 5 years	820	plant and system operators	40
More than 5 years	1,120	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	30
Race or ethnic origin:		Operating engineers and other	
White	1,300	construction equipment operators	30
Black or African American	180	Secondary school teachers, except	
Hispanic or Latino	--	special and vocational education	20
Asian	--	Nonfarm animal caretakers	20
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--	Construction laborers	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	20
Hispanic and other	--		
Multi-race	--		
Not reported	890		

<sup>1</sup> Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.  
Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.  
Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of occupational injuries and illnesses in cooperation with state agencies

**Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics, 2004**  
**Kentucky--local government**

Nature of injury, illness:		Source of injury, illness:	
Sprains, strains	1,250	Chemicals, chemical products	40
Fractures	230	Containers	200
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	120	Furniture, fixtures	50
Bruises, contusions	300	Machinery	170
Heat burns	--	Parts and materials	60
Chemical burns	--	Worker motion or position	370
Amputations	--	Floor, ground surfaces	550
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	Handtools	--
Tendonitis	20	Vehicles	350
Multiple injuries	100	Health care patient	110
With fractures	--	All other	470
With sprains	60		
Soreness, Pain	180	Event or exposure:	
Back pain	50	Contact with object, equipment	440
All other	170	Struck by object	170
		Struck against object	160
		Caught in object, equipment, material	--
Part of body affected:		Fall to lower level	160
Head	90	Fall on same level	290
Eye	--	Slips, trips	50
Neck	--	Overexertion	590
Trunk	960	Overexertion in lifting	390
Back	700	Repetitive motion	50
Shoulder	180	Exposed to harmful substance	100
Upper extremities	370	Transportation accidents	100
Finger	50	Fires, explosions	--
Hand, except finger	60	Assault, violent act	150
Wrist	90	by person	110
Lower extremities	580	by other	40
Knee	190	All other	450
Foot, toe	70		
Body systems	20		
Multiple	360		
All other	--		

see footnotes on previous page

For information concerning the Occupational safety and health standards,  
regulations interpretations and actions of the Kentucky Occupational Safety and  
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**Office of Standards Interpretation and Development**  
**Department of Labor**  
**Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**  
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**Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Program**  
**Department of Labor**  
**Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**  
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For information concerning occupational safety and health enforcement, contact:

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